MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS®, INC.
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I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	**CCA TYPE C PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD**
PRODUCT CLASS:	N/A
SYNONYMS:	Wood preserved with chromated copper arsenate.
CHEMICAL FAMILY:	N/A
DESCRIPTION:	Wood, often green colored.
PURPOSE:	For use where wood is subject to decay or termite attack.
DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	N/A
DOT HAZARD CLASS:	N/A
DOT HAZARD CLASS:	N/A
UN/NA NUMBER:	N/A
MANUFACTURER'S EPA NUMBER:	N/A

II. HEALTH/SAFETY ALERT

HEALTH/SAFETY ALERT: DO NOT BURN CCA PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD. Wood dust may form an explosive mixture with air, use exhaust ventilation when cutting, sawing or grinding in an enclosed area. Wood dust may cause irritation to eyes, skin, and upper respiratory tract. When cutting, sanding, or grinding avoid inhalation and wear safety glasses. Handling may cause splinters, use puncture resistant gloves. Observe good hygiene and safety practices when handling this product.

III. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EYE:	Wood dust may cause eye irritation.
SKIN:	Prolonged and/or repeated direct contact with treated or untreated wood dust may cause mild dermatitis or skin sensitivity. Rubbing may increase skin irritation. Some wood species and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which may cause dermatitis or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals
INHALATION:	Wood dust is irritating to the nose throat and lungs. Symptoms may include nasal dryness, deposits or obstructions in the nasal passages, coughing, sneezing, dryness and soreness of the throat and sinuses, hoarseness, and wheezing. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dusts may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis, and prolonged colds. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals. Prolonged exposure to wood dust by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer.
INGESTION:	Not anticipated to be a health problem. A single ingestion by a small child of a large amount (approx. 2.5 oz.) of treated wood dust may require immediate medical attention. See NOTES TO PHYSICIAN and COMMENTS.
CHRONIC EFFECTS:	Wood dusts may be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dust may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis, and prolonged colds. Depending on the species of wood, recurrent exposure may cause allergic skin and respiratory reactions in some individuals.

IV. EMERGENCY ACTION/FIRST AID

SKIN CONTACT:	Wash with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
EYE CONTACT:	Flush any particles of wood from the eyes with water or eye wash solution for at least 15 minutes. DO NOT RUB EYES. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
INGESTION:	Give 1-2 glasses of milk or water to victim if conscious and alert. Induce vomiting or give 1-2 oz. of activated charcoal in water to victim if conscious. Seek medical attention.
INHALATION:	Minimal effect should be observed in normal usage.
NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:	If one ounce of treated wood dust per ten pounds of body weight is ingested, acute arsenic intoxication is a possibility. See COMMENTS.

V. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS NUMBER	HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT	PERCENT	OSHA		ACGIH	
			PEL	STEL	TLV	STEL
7440-50-8	Copper Oxide (dusts/mists)	<5	1.0 mg/m^3	none	1.0 mg/m^3	none
7440-47-3	Chromium III	<5	0.5 mg/m^3 (as Cr)	none	0.5 mg/m^3	none
7440-38-2	Arsenic V	<5	0.01 mg/m^3	none	0.01 mg/m^3	none
N/A	Wood Dust*	90-99.5	5 mg/m^3	none	5 mg/m^3	10 mg/m^3

*A state-run OSHA program may have more stringent exposure limits for wood dust and PNOR.

VI. **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles when sawing or machining.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear leather or fabric gloves to protect against splinters when working with product.

INHALATION: Respirators must be worn if the ambient concentration of airborne contaminants exceeds prescribed exposure limits. Dust masks may be worn to avoid inhalation of nuisance dust. Dust masks are not adequate protection in environments above the occupational exposure limit.

VENTILATION: Saw or machine wood in open or well ventilated areas. Provide sufficient ventilation to maintain inhalation exposure below OSHA PEL for wood dust; avoid accumulations of dust in atmosphere.

VII. **PHYSICAL DATA**

BOILING POINT (760 MM Hg):	N/A	**% VOLATILE BY VOLUME**:	N/A
MELTING POINT:	N/A	**EVAPORATION RATE** (Ether=1):	N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE:	N/A	**VISCOSITY**:	N/A
VAPOR DENSITY:	N/A	**pH**:	N/A
SOLUBILITY:	N/A	**APPEARANCE AND ODOR**:	Light to dark green color.
VOC:	N/A	**Odor**:	No apparent odor

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Water=1): Essentially that of wood species treated.

VIII. **REACTIVITY DATA**

STABILITY IN CLOSED CONTAINER: Stable

AVOID CONTACT WITH: N/A

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Ash resulting from combustion contains arsenic, chromium, and copper. Combustion products may include smoke, oxides of carbon, nitrogen, chrome, and arsenic. Contact with strong acid may release metals.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: None known.

IX. **FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION**

FLASH POINT (test method): 273 Degrees Celsius

AUTO IGNITION (temp): 273 Degrees Celsius

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (%): LEL=N/A UEL=N/A

OXIDIZING ABILITY: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water spray, foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical fog.

NOTE TO FIREFIGHTERS: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Smoke from wood and chemicals within may contain toxic vapors. Ashes may contain toxic compounds. Wear full protective equipment and air supply.

UNUSUAL FIRE/EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS: Airborne dust created in machining wood can be explosive in higher concentrations. Ventilate work areas; ground electrical equipment.

X. **SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION:**

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES: N/A

WASTE DISPOSAL: DO NOT BURN CCA TREATED WOOD. Dispose of in accordance with local, State, and Federal regulations. Ordinarily, treated wood may be disposed of by regular trash disposal. This product is not defined as a U.S. EPA hazardous waste.

XI. **STORAGE AND HANDLING:**

STORAGE: When storing wood, the material should be kept off the ground. Protect from physical damage. Maintain good housekeeping.

HANDLING: Use good personal hygiene. Wash exposed areas promptly and thoroughly after skin contact from working with this product and before eating, drinking, using tobacco products or the restroom.

CAUTION: Whenever possible, sawing or machining treated wood should be performed outdoors to prevent accumulations of airborne wood dust.

XII. **COMMENTS: Individuals with a pre-existing disease or a history of ailments involving the skin, kidney, liver, respiratory tract, eyes, or nervous system are at a greater than normal risk of developing adverse effects from woodworking operations with this product.**

Untreated Wood Dust or Sawdust: The principal health effects reported from occupational exposure to sawdust or wood dust generated from untreated wood are dermatitis, rhinitis, conjunctivitis, reduced or suppressed mucociliary clearance rates, chronic obstructive lung changes, and nasal sinus cancer. Skin and respiratory sensitization have been reported from exposure to hardwood dust.

In 1995, the International Agency on Research of Carcinogens (IARC) published its report "Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans – Wood Dust and Formaldehyde." In the report, the IARC concludes that there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of wood dust. This definition classifies wood dust as a group one agent (mixture) carcinogenic to humans.

CCA Treated Wood: Sawdust from CCA treated wood has been shown not to cause chromosome changes in mice fed sawdust or birth defects in mice or rabbits receiving sawdust in their feed or applied to their skin. Recreational exposure to children using CCA treated wood playground equipment has been evaluated. The results of this study indicated that the amount of arsenic transferred from the wood surface to the child is within the normal variation of total arsenic exposure to children and that the maximum risks of skin cancer associated with the exposure approximates the skin cancer risk from the sunlight experienced during play periods.

Leaf, stem, and fruit of grape plants grown adjacent to CCA treated wood poles did not take up preservative components from the poles above background levels (limits of detection 0.2 and 0.05 ppm for chrome and arsenic, respectively).

This product must not come in contact with food or feed.

No known ingredients which occur at greater than 01.1%, other than those listed above, are listed as carcinogens in the IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risks of Chemicals to Humans, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report on Carcinogens or OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001-1047 Subpart Z Toxic and Hazardous Substances (Specifically Regulated Substances).

Do not use until a Consumer Information Sheet is read and understood. Wash exposed areas promptly and thoroughly after skin contact from working with this product and before eating or drinking and before using tobacco products or restrooms.

Do not wear contact lenses without proper eye protection when sawing or cutting treated or untreated wood.

CCA Preservative: The effects of industrial exposure to the chrome-copper-arsenic preservative used to treat CCA wood has been evaluated in three independent epidemiology studies. In each case, the authors concluded that workers exposed on a daily basis to the preservatives were at no increased risk of death or disease as a result of their exposure.

Ingestion of components (arsenic and chromium) of the liquid preservative has caused toxicity to pregnant laboratory animals and their fetuses. Reproductive performance in laboratory animals was not affected by feeding diets containing arsenic.

IARC, the NTP, and OSHA do not consistently distinguish among arsenic or chrome species but list inorganic arsenic and chromium and certain chromium compounds as human carcinogens. Cancers in humans have followed from long term: (1) consumption of Fowler's Solution, a medicinal trivalent arsenical; (2) inhalations and skin contact with inorganic trivalent arsenical sheep-dust; (3) the combined inhalation of arsenic trioxide (trivalent arsenical) sulfur dioxide and other particulates from ore smelting in arsenic trioxide production; and (4) occupational exposure to non-water-soluble hexavalent chromium. This product is not manufactured with trivalent arsenic or non-water-soluble hexavalent chromium compounds but may contain some trivalent arsenic as a result of reactions occurring after wood treatment.

NOTICE: THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS SET FORTH ARE BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS®, INC., MAKES NO WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO AND DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FROM RELIANCE ON THE INFORMATION.

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